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1876, a year after the first opening of Wellesley, she at once showed so marked a talent for the study of botany, especially for the identification of cryptogamic flora, that she was retained as a permanent member of that department of study, bearing the title of curator of the museum, 1878-79, instructor in botany, 1879-86. After a period of study in Zurich, Miss Cummings returned to the college as associate professor of cryptogamic botany. In 1905 she became Hunnewell professor of botany, with temporary charge of the department. In 1906 her title was changed to that of Hunnewell professor of cryptogamic botany, in recognition of the closely specialized work in which she had reached distinction, and with the hope that freed from the burden of administrative cares she would gain strength for new enterprises in her chosen field. Her health, however, proved to be seriously impaired.

Among the published works of Professor Cummings are "Lichens of Alaska and Labrador;" she also edited "Decades of North American Lichens," and was associate editor of "Plant World;" she was fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Society of Plant Morphology and Physiology (vice president in 1904), of the Mycological Society, Torrey Botanical Club, Boston Society of Natural History and Boston Mycological Club. Her studies were quickened and exalted by a passionate love of nature in its loftier forms. Especially dear to her was the mountain region of North Woodstock, N. H., her summer home. To those who knew her in those inspiring scenes, she seemed one with the genius of the place. Affectionate, gentle, trusting, brave of heart and blithe of spirit, she was in her life blessed by the devoted attachment of noble friends to whom her death brings lasting sorrow."

LESCURAEA FRIGIDA IN VERMONT.

ANNIE LORENZ.

The species in question was collected by Dr. A. J. Grout and the writer on Mt. Mansfield, Vt., July 6, 1906, during the summer meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club.

The specimens grew on the eastern face of a granite rock, on the path to the Ice Cave on the "Upper Lip" of the mountain, at about 4300 ft. alt.

They were of a bronze-golden color, quite closely appressed to the rock, and were sterile. They were hastily collected as *Pterigynandrum*, but upon examination by Mrs. Britton and the writer it proved to be a *Pseudoleskea* of such puzzling appearance that it was submitted to Dr. Best.

He reports it as *Lescuraea frigida* Kindb. very close to his own *Pseudoleskea substriata* which however is a British Columbian species, and he prefers to keep Kindberg's name for the eastern form.

Lescuraea frigida Kindb. Eu. & N. Am. Bryineae 1: 26, 1897.

"Leaves from subovate base nearly gradually narrowed to the long subulate or filiform-pointed acumen, recurved to it and distinctly decurrent; cells sublinear except the quadrate alar; costa sometimes long-excurrent. Stem-leaves generally entire; branch-leaves serrulate at the whole acumen, sometimes short-acuminate and faintly mamilllose. Capsules unknown. Stem

subpinnate. Tufts dark brown or blackish, not glossy. Very distinct in serrulate branch-leaves and very narrow leaf-cells. Amer. r. Can., Northern Labrador: Macoun, 1896."

Lescurea frigida was described by Kindberg from specimens collected at Clearwater Lake, northern Labrador, in 1896, (Mac. Cat. VII. p. 273. 1902.) but this is the first report from New England.

It ought to occur among the White Mountains, as well as in Vermont, as it is not dependent upon limestone, but being sterile, it has probably hitherto been overlooked.

Hartford, Conn.

REPORT OF THE SULLIVANT MOSS CHAPTER MEETING.

The fourth public meeting of the Sullivant Chapter was held at 2 p. m. on December 28, 1906, in Schermerhorn Hall of Columbia University, New York City, in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Owing to a most interesting discussion, under the direction of the Botanical Society of America, held in an adjoining room at the same hour, the number in attendance varied, many coming to us before the hour of the formal opening and others giving a portion of the time. Through the kindness of Prof. Underwood, a room was placed at our disposal for the day. Mr. Chamberlain and Miss Haynes were present early in the morning to arrange the exhibit. The walls were hung with mounted sheets of mosses, hepatics and lichens, and with photographs of noted scientists.

The exhibits were as follows: Mrs. M. L. Stevens showed two volumes of mosses collected during the summer of 1906. Miss Alice C. Kendall sent water-color sketches, with mounted specimens of the mosses colored. A similar book of water-color sketches was sent by Mrs. Dunham. Mr. Hill, of New Westminster, B. C., sent a valuable series of mounted mosses and lichens, accompanied by notes. These specimens are to be added to the Chapter Herbarium. Mr. Hill intended to present a descriptive paper, but a serious accident prevented its completion. Miss Cora Clarke was present and presided over a unique exhibit, her own invention. Numerous herbarium sheets, each devoted to a single species of moss, were ruled into twelve squares marked for the months of the year, and specimens of a moss from a given locality, collected during as many different months as possible, were mounted in the proper squares. The Monthly Chart thus shows, at a glance, the varying stages of the moss and the comparative development of different species. The execution of the work was most artistic. Miss Lorenz exhibited a series of mounted mosses from Willoughby, Vermont. Microscopes were furnished and Miss Haynes presided over her exhibit of slides of rare hepatics and of original drawings. Mrs. Smith exhibited a series of artist's drawings with the half-tone proofs from each, also plates from original specimens and from photographs showing the various methods of illustrating THE BRYOLOGIST. Mr. Rapp presented a series of specimens collected in Florida. Prof. Holzinger sent a large number of duplicates from his Musci Boreali Americani Exsiccati, to be given away as souvenirs. Last, but by no means least in interest, was a long line of photographs of native as well